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Revenue Department

To Mr Stephen Lushington

Collector of the Poligar Peshcush

Sir, Ramnad

Para 1. The following is Copy of the orders of Government under date the 1st Sepr. last.

To William Petrie Esqr.

President and Members of the

Gentlemen, Board of Revenue

We have received your report on the proposed Changes in the Revenue System on the Coast and shall hereafter furnish you with our orders thereon. In the mean time we desire that you will prepare materials for forming a permanent Settlement with the Zemindars (whom it is our intention to constitute Proprietors of their respective Estates or Zemindaries) on the best information which your records and the recent enquiries of your Collectors may afford.

You are already fully informed of the principles on which the permanent Settlement has been established in Bengal and we desire generally that you will conform to those principles in all cases in which it may be practicable.

You will also prepare every necessary information respecting the rights of the Talookdars and under Zemindary throughout the different Districts, that in confirming the proprietary rights of the Zemindars

we

we may not violate the ascertained rights of [illegible]
Individuals -

In the Haveily Lands in which the property in the Soil is vested immediately in Government You will prepare to form small Sub-divisions, or Estates of from 1. to 10000 Pagodas annual Jumma and you will apportion the allotment on such Estates with a due Computation of their actual asse[illegible] it being our intention, where it may be practical to dispose of, or otherwise transfer the proprietary right in all such Lands to Native Landholders

We are
Gentlemen

Fort St George
1st September 1799

Your most Obedient Servants
(Signed) Mornington
Clive
Geo Harris
Willm Petrie
E W Fallofield

2. In order that you may be able fully to comprehend the proposed new System as resolved upon in the foregoing Letter we shall explain to you the Principles of it, which, by pointing out to you the objects in view, will better enable you to furnish the requisite Information in the first instance, and ultimately to carry into effect the

with

of Government -

3. They may be reduced under the following general Heads Vizt.

Constituting the Zemindars Proprietors of their respective Zemindarees as Estates -

Concluding with them a permanent Settlement -

Their Estates answerable by Sale and transfer for any deficiency in the due discharge of the public Revenue -

The Rights of Talookdars and of all other descriptions of Inhabitants, to be secured against any infringement by, or in consequence of the confirmation of the Zemindars or others in the Proprietary right in the Soil -

Respecting Persons declining to hold their Estates on the Jumma which shall be assessed thereon - and disqualified Landholders

Relative to the transfer of Estates in whole, or in part from one Proprietor to another by public, or private Sale, Gift, or otherwise, and the apportioning the fixed Jumma on each Division respectively -

Regarding Native Revenue Officers to keep the accounts of Revenue and to furnish other information for the purposes of Government - The disposal of the present Havelly Lands, the Proprietary right in which is now vested in the Company -

> Constituting the Zemindars proprietors of their respective Zemindaries and [illegible]
>
> N.B. Although there are no Zemindaries in your division the general instructions are made circular that you may be in possession of full information relative to the projected change of System throughout the Company's territories on this Coast

4. At present the Zemindars hold their Zemindaries by a tenure so precarious as scarcely to convey the least idea of Property in the soil. It has been considered an hereditary possession, but the public assessment has been fluctuating and arbitrary, and the whole Zemindary liable to sequestration in case of even a partial failure in the Kists, at the pleasure of Government – several Instances have occurred of this alternative having been resorted to, and the Zemindars becoming Pensioners – for it has rarely happened that they have been restored, owing to the accumulated Arrears of Public Revenue remaining undischarged from the Assets of the Zemindary under management of the Collector – At this time several are in the predicament now described –

> Who do they mean by other Landholders

5. This System having been found delusive to Government, and at the same time incompatible with the general Interests of the Country, it has been resolved to adopt the reform introduced some Years since into the Bengal Provinces, by constituting the several Zemindars, and other <u>Landholders</u> having individual claims to such distinction actual Proprietors of the Soil or Lands composing their Estates, subject to such Conditions as will be hereafter noted, & secured to them, under a strict adherence to those Conditions

by

5

by regular established Courts of Justice, the Principles of these will be also hereafter explained.

Disgrace this a distinction of which they are all ambitious.

6. When the Possession of Land no longer subjects the Proprietor to the disgrace he is at present liable to, and when the tenure is known to be secure as long as the ~~publick~~ public dues are regularly discharged, and that whilst they conform to the Laws, to be administered by the Courts, there is no Power in the Country that ~~can~~ infringe their Rights, or Property, or oppress them with impunity, there can be little doubt but Land will be every where coveted, and that a considerable portion of the Wealth possessed by the Inhabitants which now lies dead, or is employed in other Channels, will be applied to the improvement of it.

Concluding with the Zemindars, & other Landholders a permanent Settlement

7. In order however more effectually to secure this great desideratum by giving to Property its chief Value, the limitation of the public demand thereon, it has been further resolved to form a Settlement with each Estate on a principle of permanency, calculating the same upon equitable, moderate terms according to the resources of the District, combining its present state, & probable improvement in the course of a short period under the System of Property,

This can only be the Case in places of very extraordinary expected Benefit.

and

and Security about to take place - the Jumma, or Land Tax which may be deemed adequate upon this Principle to be fixed in perpetuity, and declared unalterable -

8 The object of Government distinct from the consideration of the Public Revenue is to ascertain, & protect private Rights, & the limitation of the public demands upon the Lands is obviously the most important, & valuable Right that can be conferred on the body of the People, who are in any respect concerned in the Cultivation of the Land - the measure is likewise connected with the emancipation of this class of People from the Severities & oppressions of Aumils, Farmers, and other Officers necessarily employed to collect the Public dues - when they are liable to frequent, and Arbitrary variations it involves the Happiness of the Cultivators of the Soil who cannot expect to experience moderation or encouragement from their Landlords whilst they themselves are exposed to indefinite demands - The prosperity of the Commercial part of the People equally depends upon the adoption of it as Trade and Manufactures must flourish in proportion to the quantity of Raw materials produced from the

[Margin note:] This enjoyment of advantage from any Improvement in repair of Tanks &c is so precarious in consequence of the uncertainty of the Leases in Ramnad that any probable improvement would not be a proper Ground of increase - In my opinion the Lands in that Coun:try are now fully assessed to increase the Assessment on the expectation of Improvement would take away the Principle & Hope of Success & Prosp[erity] to result from the Permanent Settlement -

[Margin note:] This reasoning Applies equally to the Havelly Ryots & those who may become their Landlords

Lands

Lands – It will render the situation of Proprietors of Land honorable instead of the worst of Property and what is of equal importance it will enable us to perpetuate to the People a Government of Law & Security in the room of one founded on temporary expedient, and which must be either beneficial or destructive according to the Character of the Individuals appointed to Superintend it –

9. We are aware that the Landholders and Cultivators on this Coast have not been accustomed to the more regular form of Government which has been gradually Established in Bengal, but Security of Property and the numerous advantages connected with it are benefits of the importance of which they must soon be fully sensible altho' they may not be immediately able to comprehend the causes from which they are derived –

10. We quote for your information the following observations of the Hon'ble Court of Directors on a permanent Settlement, applied to Bengal viz.t "We find it convincingly argued, that a permanent assessment upon the scale of the present ability of the Country must contain in its nature a productive Principle; that the possession of Property "and the sure enjoyment of the benefits derivable "from it will awaken and stimulate industry,

promote

"promote agriculture, extend Improvement; establish
"Credit, and Augment the general Wealth and Prosperity
"Hence arises the best Security that no permanent dimi-
"nution can be expected to take place at least to any
"considerable amount - Occasional Deficiencies may
"occur for a time from the Mismanagement of
"particular Landholders, but it cannot be supposed
"that any of the Lands will permanently be less
"productive than at present, and as we have every
"reason to believe that the Jumma now formed is
"moderate in its total amount & properly distributed,
"The Lands themselves will, in most instances ultimate-
"ly be a sufficient Security for the proportion charged
"upon them - With respect to losses from drought, or
"inundation and other Casualties - These occur also
"in the present System, and usually fall upon the
"Company themselves, but it will hereafter be different,
"because the advantages of proprietary right and secured
"Profits in the Landholders will, on his part afford
"means to support and incite exertions to repair them.
"The Deficiencies of bad Seasons will on the whole
"be more than counterbalanced by the Fruits of
"favorable Years. There will thus be a gradual accu-
"mulation whilst the Demands of Government

"continue

"continue the same, and in every Step of this
"progressive work Property becomes of more value,
"the owner of more importance, and the System
"acquires additional Strength, such surely appears
"to be the tendency and just consequences of an
"equitable fixed Assessment -

11. "With respect to the objections drawn
"from the disorder and confusion in the Collections,
"the uncertainty of their amount, the variable
"indefinite Rules by which they are levied - The
"Exactions and Collusions thence too prevalent
"The intricacies in the Details of the Revenue
"Business, and the Ignorance and incapacity of the
"Zemindars - Lord Cornwallis charges these Evils
"so far as they exist, and we think with great justice,
"upon the System, as a System defective in its
"principles and carrying through all the gradua:
"tions of the People with multiplied ill effects
"that character of uncertain arbitrary imposition
"which originated at the head - He therefore very
"properly contends that Reform must begin
"there, and that in order to simplify and regulate
"the Demands of the Landholders upon their
"Tenants the first Step is to fix the Demand of
"Government itself -

"Having

12. "Having thus explained our opinions on the
"several points which have arisen, we conclude by
"stating to you that important and arduous as we
"consider the measure of a perpetual Settlement, and
"irrevocable as it is in its nature, we think ourselves
"bound from considerations of Duty to all the Interests
"which it concerns to proceed to it. No conviction is
"stronger upon our minds than that instability in
"the modes of administering our Revenues has had
"the most prejudicial effects upon the welfare of
"the Provinces, upon our affairs, and the character of
"our Government; and of all the generated Evils of
"unsettled principles of Administration none has been
"more baneful than frequent variation in the Assess-
"ment. It has reduced every thing to temporary
"expedient, and destroyed all enlarged views of improve-
"ment. Impolitic as such a Principle must be at
"all times it is particularly so with respect to a
"dependant country paying a large annual Tribute,
"and deprived of many of its ancient Supports such
"a Country requires especially the aid of a productive
"principle of management, and it is with Solid
"Satisfaction that we look to the great Resources
"which it yet has in its uncultivated tho' excellent
"Lands, But these Lands must be opened and that

"have

11

"have all the attempts of nearly thirty Years to
"this end produced - what are we to expect from
"still leaving room for the principle of fluctuation
"which has prevailed during that period, tho we
"may profess to place succeeding change at a
"remoter distance - Long Leases with a view to
"the equal gradual Establishment of a permanent
"System, though recommended upon the ground of
"Safety, we must think would still continue in
"a certain degree the Evils of the former practice.
"Periodical corrections in the Assessment would
"be in effect of the nature of a general increase,
"and tend to destroy the hope of a permanent
"System with the confidence and exertion it is
"calculated to inspire - Had such a System been
"adopted twenty Years ago and fairly followed,
"it is not to be doubted that the produce, &
"Manufactures, and Commerce of the Country
"would at this time have been in a more flou-
"rishing state than they are, and the People
"sensible of a new order of things, of privileges, and
"prosperity unenjoyed before would have arisen
"in their character, and felt real attachment
"to the Government from which those blessings
"are derived -

The

13. The assessment on the Zemindaries is to be fixed exclusive and independant of all duties, Taxes, and other Collections known under the general denomination of Sayer which includes that of the Abkary or Tax on the Sale of intoxicating Liquors and drugs—

14. The Assumption of the Sayer is however not meant to include the Rent derivable by the proprietor for Orchards, pasture ground, and Fisheries or for Warehouses, Shops or other buildings, the same being for the use of the Ground, or in other words Ground Rent, tho' these have been sometimes classed under the general denomination of Sayer such Rents being properly the private Right of the proprietor and in no respect a Tax or duty on Commodities the exclusive Right of Government—

first point entered in our acct- under the Head of Jumma Assesson or ready money collection

15. It is also to be fixed exclusive of the Salt Revenue, and independant of all existing alienated Lands whether exempt from the Payment of Public Revenue with or without due authority; the Village Maunnuines or Lands held by public and private Servants in lieu of Wages excepted, the whole of which are to be considered annexed to the Circar Lands and declared responsible for the publick Revenue assessed on the Zemindary—

2d Point
3d Do
4 Do

16. All Allowances of Causees, to Government

Revenue

Can the Amblagars be deemed publick officers

Not in my opinion they may be considered Publick Servants of the Zemindars

Revenue Officers, Curnums excepted, heretofore paid by Landholders as well as any publick pensions hitherto paid thro' the Landholders are to be added to the amount of Jumma, and to be provided for by Government under prescribed Regulations —

17 — With respect to the amount of the permanent Settlement to be concluded on these principles with the Zemindars you will observe that Government have desired us to prepare materials for that purpose on the best information which our Records, and the recent Enquiries of our Collectors may afford — In reference to the former, it has been resolved to adopt the Statements of the Committee of Circuit as the general Standard — that is, after deducting the amount of the Revenue derived from Sayer, or internal Duties and Salt included therein, which as already noticed are to be resumed entirely into the Hands of Government, the latter to be placed under the management of the Collectors, and the former to be at their pleasure collected, suspended or abolished taking 2/3ds of the remaining Gross Collections, upon a general Calculation, as the average Estimate of the fixed Land Tax — We do not mean by this to lay it down as a fixed Principle that

This applies only to the Northern Circars

each

each Jemindary shall be assessed according to the rates from the Accounts of the Committee of Circuit, as in that case we might proceed to form the Settlement without further delay, but it is expected that the amount of the permanent Settlement will not fall short in the Gross, of the aggregate 2/3 d of the Committees Statements, after the deduction of the Sayer and Salt as above mentioned.

18. Some variation may be necessary with respect to particular Jemindaries arising chiefly from local considerations, and it is on this Account that we wish to avail ourselves of any Information you may be possessed of, or may be able to procure, in addition to what is already on record since the date of the Committee of Circuits reports.

6 an average in Mammad will be perfectly fair

19. In allusion to these Reports it will occur to you that the Accounts which accompanied them were collected under Circumstances which leave no doubt of their having considerably under-rated the value of the Districts at that period. The Committee themselves admitted that the Revenue Officers from whom they were obtained were, tho actually Circar Servants, under the Controul of ...

Here then are no Conagees — but following them

on influence of the Zemindars, or others whose Interests rendered it an Object of the first consequence to conceal the real resources of the Country, and consequently to corrupt the Channels through which the Committee were seeking the required Information — In some Instances indeed they were obliged to take the Accounts from the Zemindars themselves, and in all others, there was equal reason to believe from the above named cause that they were fabricated to serve the interested & purpose of the Principals who naturally regarded the Enquiry that was going forward with a Jealous Eye & made it a common cause among all gradations of People to depreciate their resources as much as possible — In some situations subsequent experience of the Collections has incontrovertibly established this fact, and where this has been the case there can be no hesitation in increasing the Summa beyond the 2/3d of the Committees Statement whilst in other particular Circumstances may render it politic to demand less, tho' the actual value of the Districts should even exceed, as we have concluded, the Committees Accounts, such as Frontier Hill Zemindaries, which may be difficult of internal management, and not easy of access — but great responsibility

the Zemindars still much more systematic than the Poligars

with

will attach to the opinions you may give in recommendation of any such exceptions, and it will be expected that you fully, and specifically state the grounds of them as Government will not recede from the demand according to the general Standard before stated, but on the most satis-factory explanation of its expediency —

26. In the consideration of the proposed Settlement we have not been unmindful of the Famine which has intervened since the Committee of Circuits Reports - but above seven Years have elapsed since that Calamity during which the Country has been gradually recovering from its effects, and tho' a further lapse of time will be necessary to its complete recovery, the fact we have noticed of the Districts having been considerably under valued by the Committee, and the great advantages to be derived by the Proprietary Landholders, under a permanent Settlement, satisfy us that they will be in general fully competent to the proposed Assess-ment. That you may be at no loss as to the general Standard we have resolved upon, we

This is applicable only to the Northern Circars

shall

shall transmit you herewith Extract from the Committee of Circuits Accounts including the Zemindaries in your Division, shewing the deductions to be made on account of Salt & Sayer and the Two thirds of the remaining Gross Collections.

See Enclosure A

21. The amount of Sayer & Salt being deducted from the gross Collections before the ⅔ds forming the last Column, are taken the only claim to remuneration which the Zemindar could advance, would be, on account of the ⅓d which would have been left to him had the Collection of the Sayer been continued in his hands but deducting therefrom the Charges Collection the neat Profit, or Income, & supposing it to amount to even ²⁄₁₀th of the Sum stated by the Committee of Circuit would be so inconsiderable that we deem it to be amply provided for in the favorable terms of the permanent Settlement adverting to the Sacrifice of Revenue to be made by the Company by abolishing the numerous internal Chokies and to all the Advantages connected therewith — You will therefore understand that the settlement is to be formed on the principle of excluding the Zemindars from all interference with, or participation in the Collection, or disposal of the

the Ryot — which Government assumes to itself
as its indefeasible right, but allowing them a
deduction in their Jummah of [illegible] of the net produce
8 from the Salt as estimated by the Committee of
Circuit —

22. It is further to be understood that
Government will impose such Assessment exclusive
of the permanent Settlement as they may deem
equitable on all Lands at present alienated and
paying no public Revenue which may have
been or may be proved to be held under illegal
or invalid Titles, and the Revenue of which is
not included in the Committees Accounts —
Rules will be prescribed for trying in the regular
Judicial Courts the validity of the titles of persons
holding, or claiming a right to hold such Lands,
and for determining the amount of the annual
Assessment to be imposed thereon by Govern-
9 -ment if exceeding a certain extent otherwise to
be considered the property of the Zemindar —

23. Further rules will be also enacted
in regard to all Lands paying no Revenue to
Government. (the Titles to which may be confirmed
in case of the grants, some of which are for
life

life only, expiring, and escheating to Government when they would also be liable to additional Assessment by Government forming no part of the present Resources of the District on which the permanent Jumma is calculated - it is to be presumed great progress has been made in ascertaining all Alienations
10 in consequence of the Boards orders under date 23d May 1795 -

24. You will hereafter be furnished with a Publication respecting those Lands, requiring all Grants to be registerd within a specific Period, & in default thereof to be thenceforward declared invalid and resumable without Enquiry, unless in very peculiar
11 Cases wherein sufficient cause can be shewn for the omission, - And to prevent all future alienations as well as the Information of the local Authorities of the number, and Extent of these Lands, a regular register will be formed in the first instance, and hereafter kept of all existing Grants and mutations, noting progressively those which may be resumed, or otherwise cease -

25. All private Lands at present appropriated by the Zemindars, & other Landholders to the subsis-
12 tence of themselves, & Families, as well as all Lands held

held by private Servants, & Dependants will be considered as forming part of the Circar Land, & therewith responsible for the Public Jumma –

26. All Police Allowances, in Land or Money at present appropriated for the Support of this Department is to be considered exclusive of & unconnected with the permanent Settlement and Resumable by Government should they take the Conduct of it into their own Hands, but in that case to be solely applicable to that

13- purpose – And we desire you will take the necessary measures for ascertaining the particulars of each, and report them for our Information, explaining fully at the same time the Establishments kept up &

Does it include the charawa of the Ambalagars. the Regulations under which this duty has been performed by the Zemindars this is not meant to include the fees and maunicims of Village Talliars or Watchers –

27. It is well known that in the Circars there are very extensive tracts of uncultivated Arable and Waste Lands forming part of every Zemindary – These are to be given up in perpetuity to the Zemindars free of any additional Assessment With such encouragement to every Proprietor to improve

his

21

his Estate to the utmost extent of his means, as
[illegible] out by the limitation of the public demand
for ever, and the institution of regular Judicial Court
to support him in all his just Rights whether
against Individuals or the Officers of Government
who may attempt in any respect to encroach upon
them, the Advantages which may be expected to
result in the course of progressive Improvement &
from these Lands, will, or ought to put the Zemindar
upon that respectable footing as to enable him with
the greatest readiness to discharge the Public Deman
to secure to himself and family every necessary Comfort
and to have besides a surplus to answer any possible
emergency. –

26. There may be instances of a Zemindary having
so little recovered from the effects of the Famine and subse-
quent Mismanagement as to be unequal at first to bear
the full Amount of the proposed Assessment – in such case
It is our wish to be fully informed on the subject, premising
however, that nothing but the most satisfactory documen
will be admitted as the grounds for any temporary abatemen
on this account, but should such documents be laid before u
we shall consider within what time, under the new

System,

System. it may be reasonably expected the District will arrive at a State of Improvement competent to bear the full Assessment, and in the interim require a Rassud or gradual rise until it reach the full Assessment - the several progressive demands to be specified in the Sunnuds confirming the Proprietary Right in the Soil together with the dates so that the Proprietor may be equally at a certainty as to the extent of the Public demand to be ultimately made upon him as if a permanent Settlement was to be concluded at once for a Specific Sum - In all such cases we shall expect the opinion of the Collector, which it will be of the most material consequence to himself as well as to the Public not

15 to offer on light grounds, but on the most diligent Enquiry, & personal Investigation, explaining from what Sources his Information is derived -

heir Estates answera ble by Sale & trans er for any deficiency the due discharge the Public Revenue nder the permanent ttlement

9. Having constituted the Zemindars Proprietors of their Estates their Land becomes the Security to Government for the due realization of the Public Summah assessed thereon - instead therefore of the practice which has hitherto obtained of dispossessing the Zemindar of his whole Zemindary, and putting it under the management of the Collector, in the event of any

material

material failure in the public payments, such portion thereof as may be adequate to produce at the public Sale a Sum equal to the deficiency will be separated from the Estate of the defaulting Proprietor, a proportionate Jumma of his fixed Jumma be attached thereto and after due public notice, as well to give the said Proprietor a reasonable time to avert the loss of his Property by the liquidation of the Arrear as to do him justice should he persist in withholding it, by affording an opportunity of selling the Lands to the best advantage it will be put up at Public Auction, and sold to the highest Bidder, who with the Land will purchase the right of Property in the Soil, & from thence forward be considered the legal Zemindar, or Proprietor paying to Government the Jumma of the Public Land Tax transferred therewith, while the defaulting Proprietor will cease from that date to have any right, or Title thereto — Specific Regulations will be laid down for the guidance of the Public Officers in all such Cases, and if the Zemindar or other Landholder thinks himself in any respect aggrieved the Courts will be at all times open to grant him redress — As the Lands improve

improve under the new System arrears will
be less frequent at the same time that the tenure
under which it is proposed the Proprietors shall
hold their Property will render it daily a better
security for the discharge of any Balance. The
industrious Landholder sensible of the Advantages
placed within his Power by the Improvements
of his Estate to whatever Extent beyond his
fixed permanent Jumma, being effectually
secured to him, will never expose himself to the
above consequence – while the more dissipated
and careless will feel the effects of their folly,
and prove a useful example to others, at the
same time that their Lands being transferred
to more thrifty Proprietors, the prosperity of
the Country will increase in proportion –

30. Rules will be established to enable
16. the Proprietors, and Farmers of Land to realize
with promptness what is justly due from their
under Tenants and Ryots, at the same time they
will be subject to prosecution and damages for
the abuse of this authority – these Rules will be
substituted for the undefined Power now exercised.

the most difficult part of the System who is to pronounce upon the Amount of Damages in case of Injustice

71 25 23

exercised by the Zemindars, and Farmers in the Collection of their Rents from their Ryots, and will be enforced by the regular Courts—

Respecting the Rights of Talookdars and of all other descriptions of Inhabitants to be secured against infringement by, or in consequence of the Confirmation of the Zemindars or others in the proprietary Right in the Soil

17

31. Government, you will observe, have directed that every necessary Information be procured respecting the Rights of the Talookdars, and under Tenantry throughout the different Districts that in confirming the proprietary Rights of the Zemindars they may not violate the ascertained Rights of other Individuals—

32 That you may fully comprehend the Rights of Talookdars, as well as of certain other descriptions of Inhabitants here alluded to, we transmit you herewith Copy of parts of the Bengal Regulations, to which we desire your particular attention, it being of the first importance

See Inclosure B

18 that the Information you may furnish with respect to any similar descriptions of Tenures on this Coast shall be well founded—You will therefore direct your Enquiries accordingly; and render your Report as complete as possible, accompanying it with all the Documents which may be produced to you in support of any such claims, and with your Remarks as

to

to their validity, or otherwise annexed to each –

33. In the event of any Talookdars, or others, being rendered independant of a Zemindar their Talooks forming a part of his present Zemindary, a proportionate abatement will be allowed in the Jumma of the latter – and if he thinks himself aggrieved he may thereafter prosecute the Holder of such Talook or other Land in the Court with the view to recovering it –

34. Distinct from these claims are the
19 Rights & Privileges of the cultivating Ryots, who, tho' they have no positive property in the Soil, have a right of Occupancy as long as they cultivate to the extent of their usual means and give to the Circar or proprietor, whether in Money, or kind, the accustomed portion of the Produce –

35. To ensure the dues of the Circar, or Proprietor of the Estate it has been already observed that Rules will be prescribed, and administered by the Judicial Courts – and that the same rules will also extend protection to the Ryots, and under Tenants – but in order that there may be some standard of Judgement between these Parties the Proprietor, or under Farmer will

be

be obliged to enter into Specific written Agreements, or Pattahs with the Ryots & under Tenants - The Rents to be paid by whatever rule or custom they may be regulated to be specifically stated in the Pattah, which in every possible case shall contain the exact Sum to be paid - In cases where the Rate only can be specified, such as where the Rents are adjusted upon a measurement of the Lands after Cultivation, or on a Survey of the Crop, or where they are made payable in kind, the rate and terms of payment and proportion of the Crop to be delivered with every condition, shall be clearly specified -

a Judge must have a Catechism of [illegible] to be competent to pass his opinion upon a Dispute regarding Property of Land

36. Every Zemindar, independant Talookdar, or other actual Proprietor of Land, will be required to prepare the form of a Pattah, or Pattahs conformably to the Rules above prescribed, & adapted to the Circumstances & usages of his Estate, or Talook, & after obtaining the Collectors approbation of it (to be signified by such Officer superscribing the Form with his name & Official appellation,) to register a Copy thereof in the Adawlut of the District and to deposit a Copy also in each of the principal Cutcheries in his Estate or Talook - Every Ryot will be

be entitled to receive corresponding Pattahs on application & no Pattahs of any other than the prescribed form will be held valid.

37. A Ryot when his Rent has been ascertained, and settled may demand a Pattah from the Actual Proprietor of Land, dependant Talookdar, or Farmer of whom he holds his Lands, or from the Person acting for him, and any refusal to deliver the Pattahs, upon being proved in the Court of Adawlut of the District will be punished by the Court by a fine proportioned to the Expense, and trouble of the Ryot in consequence of such refusal. On the other hand it will be required of the Zemindar or other Landholder or Farmer to cause a Pattah for the adjusted Rent to be prepared according to the Form prescribed, and tendered to the Ryot, either granting the same themselves, or intrusting their Agents to grant them, under their Special authority. & the necessary Rules will be enacted to afford redress to the Party, acting in conformity thereto in all cases of

of

of resistance on the part of the Ryot - In all cases
of Farmers granting Pottahs they must of course be
limited to the period of their own Leases - and as +
21 Estates are liable constantly to Division, and partial
transfer to different Proprietors some limitation of
Leases to be granted by Proprietary Landholders will
also be expedient will probably be fixed at Ten Years -

38. Every Proprietor of Land, Dependant +
Talookdar, or Farmer of Land of whatever description,
& their Agents of every gradation receiving Rents, or
Revenues from Dependant Talookdars, under farmers,
Ryots, or others are to give receipts for all Sums +
received by them, and a Receipt in full on the complete
discharge of every obligation - Any Person to whom a
receipt may be refused on his establishing the same
in the Adawlut Court of the District will be entitled
to damages from the Party who received his Rent or
Revenue & refused the Receipt, equal to double the
amount paid by him - And, they are to adjust the +
Instalments of the Rents receivable by them from
their under Renters and Ryots according to the
22 time of reaping, & selling the Produce, being liable
to be sued for damages for not conforming to this Rule.

39

39. It is to be hoped that in time the
Proprietary Landholders, Talookdars, and Farmers
and the Ryots will find it for their mutual advan-
tage to enter into Agreements in every Instance
for a Specific Sum for a certain quantity of Land
leaving it to the option of the latter to cultivate
whatever Species of Produce may appear to them
likely to yield the largest Profit and in the
interim to protect them against any new Taxes,
under any pretence whatever, the Person discovered
to have imposed them will be liable to a very heavy
Penalty for the same indeed we wish to direct
your attention to the Impositions they are already
subject to, which from their number and uncertainty
we apprehend to have become intricate to adjust,
and a source of oppression it would be desireable
23 that the Zemindars should revise the same in concert
with the Ryots and consolidate the whole into one
Specific Sum, by which the Rents would be much
simplified, and much Inconvenience to both Parties
be thereby obviated in future. —

The Poligars may be forced but will not consent to this

Respecting persons declining to hold their Estates on the Jumma which shall be affixed thereon and disqualified Land-holders —

40. In the event of any Proprietor declining to
engage for the permanent Settlement of his Lands
at

at the Jumma proposed to him, the Collector will have to report the objections offered, with his opinions respecting them, the Board will then order any further enquiry they may think necessary, & having finally determined on the proper Assessment the objecting Proprietor will be required to engage for it without further delay, and in the event of his refusal, which is to be given in Writing, his Lands are to be let in Farm or otherwise disposed of as the Board of Revenue may in each Instance think most expedient—

41. Proprietors who may thus finally decline the Jumma will receive Malikanah (an allowance in consideration of their proprietary rights) at the rate of 10 P Cent on the neat amount for which their Lands may be rented, if let in farm, or at the same rate on the neat Collections, if under Aumanee — Vizt. on the neat amount realized by Government after defraying the Malikanah as well as other Charges — out of this Allowance however, a Provision to be made for such Persons belonging to the Families of the Proprietors as may be entitled thereto—

42. It is not meant by this Regulation

to

to exclude the Proprietors for ever from their Estate - but on their consenting at any subsequent period to pay the stipulated Summa; and after the expiration of any existing Leases to Farmers if their Lands are let in Rent, or satisfactory Arrangement being made between them & the latter whose Leases are guaranted by Government, it will be at their option to be restored, and to be in every respect on the same footing with other Proprietary Landholders -

43. The exception to the General Regulations for the conclusion of the permanent Settlement with the Actual Proprietor of the Soil include the following descriptions of Persons - Females, (excepting those whom the Governor in Council may judge competent to the management of their Estates) Minors, Idiots, Lunatics, or others rendered incapable of managing their Lands by natural defects, or Infirmities of whatever nature, and Persons whom the Governor in Council may deem disqualified on account of their contumacy or notorious profligacy of Character, provided however with regard to the whole of these descriptions that

they

they are not Partners in the Zemindaries, Independ-
-ant Talooks or other Estates held by them, or
with others of a different description, in which
case, themselves, or Guardians will be allowed,
with their Partners to engage for the Settle-
-ment of their Lands, and elect a joint Manager,
under certain restrictions to be provided —

44. The Lands of disqualified Proprietors
coming within the above descriptions are to be
managed for the benefit of the Proprietors &
by the Board of Revenue under prescribed
Regulations, including the Provision to be made
for the support of the Proprietors —

45. While the Lands of the Proprietors
of the foregoing description, as well those &
who decline the Summa proposed, as the &
disqualified, may be under the Company's &
management, they will be exempt from Sale,
and transfer on account of any Arrear, &
or deficiency in the Collection —

Relative to the transfer of Estates in whole, or part from one Proprietor to another by Public or private Sale, Gift or otherwise, & the apportioning the fixed Summa on Land [illegible]

46. Besides the transfer of landed &
Property from one Proprietor to another by
the Sales on account of Arrears of the &
Public Summa as before explained, the decrees
of

of the Courts of Adawlut in questions of Property between the Proprietary Landholders, and Individuals when given against the former, may also attach or a part of the Estate, proportionate to the Demand, and sell it at Public Auction for the benefit of the Complainant, to the entire exclusion of the original Proprietor, but subject to its due proportion of the fixed Jumma -

This will apply to the Debts owing by the Poligars

24

47. Estates will be further subject to Division, by the Privilege which will be allowed to all or actual Proprietors of Land to transfer to whomsoever they may think proper by Sale, Gift, or otherwise their proprietary Rights in the whole, or any portion of their respective Estates without applying to Government for its sanction to such transfer, and all such transfers will be held valid provided that they be conformable to the Mahomedan, or the Hindoo Laws (according as the religious Persuasions of the Parties to each transaction may render the validity of it determinable by the former, or the latter Code) and provided that they be not repugnant to any existing regulation -

48. Proprietors of a joint undivided Estate

who

who may be desirous of dividing it into two or more separate Estates, will be at liberty to do so on application to the Collector, or any Individual may by the same mode have his Share separated from the rest- -ly. Rules will be prescribed for apportioning and adjusting the fixed Summa, in all the cases above described, and the Summa so adjusted will be declared fixed for ever. And in order to enable the Officers of Government to carry these Rules into complete effect, and for affording Government the means of discouraging every deviation from them a Register will be kept of all Estates paying Revenue to the Company, the annual Revenue charged upon each of them, the names of the Proprietors, and also of the transfer of Estates or of the portions of Estates, & of the allotment of Public Revenue upon such Portions & of the Union of any Estates which may have originally formed parts of the same Zemindary, Talook, or other Property - & that every such Union & all such transfers,

divisions

-ductions, and Allotments of the Public Revenue may be traceable with facility at any future period - It being also requisite for financial Purposes, and for the information of the Courts of Judicature from, or to whose Jurisdiction any Districts, or Lands may be transferred, or annexed that there should be a record of the transfer of all Districts, or Lands from the Jurisdiction of one division, to

25 another - and complete Quinquennial Registers & will be formed from the Register of intermediate Mutations in Landed property - forms for which will be prescribed -

Regarding native Revenue Officers to keep the Accounts of Revenue and to furnish other Information for the purposes of Government.

36. Whilst the Revenue was liable to frequent variation it was absolutely necessary that the ruling authority should have Officers on the Spot to keep Accounts of the Produce, and to furnish Information to the Persons occasionally appointed to collect the Revenues - The same necessity under the Circumstances of a fixed Revenue, a regular Code of Regulations, embracing, & defining every matter in any respect concerning the Rights, or property of the People & Courts of Judicature for the Administration of them, will not exist - An accurate register of the

Lands,

10) 87 35

Lands, & of the Jumma assessed on them &c

26. will be sufficient for the Collection of the Revenue & all financial operations. As to general, or local Customs, which have had the force of Law they will be included in the Code, & with regard to the Usages of particular places, or Districts the testimony of Creditable Inhabitants appears far better Evidence of them than the information of an Individual, liable to be uninformed or ignorant, or influenced by corrupt, or other Motives—

51. Under these Circumstances it is resolved to abolish all the Revenue Offices of the description above alluded to, except the

See Enclosure C

Village Curnums, or Putwarries, to be on the same footing in every respect as those of Bengal, & the Proprietary Landholders to be in like manner responsible with regard to them— The accompanying Copy of the Bengal Regulations relating to them will fully explain their Duties as well as the obligations on the part of the Landholder—

That

52. That we may have complete Information of all the Curnums at present in employ we desire to be furnished with a Register of all those in your Division, shewing the Village
27 or Villages to which they respectively belong and the Allowances made them, whether in Money, Land, or Fees distinguishing, and shewing the Amount of each - also, the extent of Land and you will at the same time point out where, in your opinion, any Officer of this description may be wanting, or if in any instance there should be more than may be necessary -

53. Though it is the Resolution of Government to abolish all other Revenue Officers &c intermediate of the Collector and Curnum it is their intention to have due consideration for the present Holders, who, with their families, &c. have depended on their Stations for Subsistence - with this view they mean to constitute them the
28 Proprietors of the Land now held by them subject to a fixed adequate Assessment. You will therefore prepare and lay before the Board an accurate Statement of all such Lands shewing the Extent thereof, and distinguishing the Nunga,

Punja

29 37

Punja, Arable, and Waste Land, and the annual Gross Produce for the last five Years - This information to be arranged opposite to the name & Official designation of each of the Parties respectively and an explanation to be annexed thereto, in a Column for Remarks, of the nature of his Office and of the length of the time he has held it, as well as of his Age, and general Character, and Conduct therein - Their original Sunnuds of Office to be transmitted with your Report, you giving them a receipt for the same, & an attested Copy.

54. A Proclamation will be hereafter made on similar principles to that noted in the Margin, and which is Copy of the one published in Bengal upon the annunciation of the permanency of the Settlement & declaring those the Conditions under which it was made and other matters connected therewith, particularly the Principles on which the fixed Jumma is to be apportioned in the event of the Division of any Estate &

See Inclosure D.

from

from whatever cause: Without such a public pledge and explanation the terms on which the Lands are to be held would be uncertain, and consequently the inducements to improve-ment considerably lessened—

55. A Regulation will likewise be framed containing all the general Rules and Principles of the Settlements to be conclud-ed—and which will be the Standard for determining the Rights of those with whom the Settlements may be made, & also all dis-putes between the Landholders, Farmers, and Ryots—

56. There will of course be many Subsidi-ary Regulations, which it is unnecessary to mention particularly at this time, In the present Stage of the matter we only Aim to give you a general idea of the principles of the perma-nent Settlement, and of the objects intended by it, trusting that you will furnish your report on the Zemindaries with all practical expedition—

The

11)

The disposal of the [illegible]sent Havelly Lands, [illegible] Proprietary Right in which it now vested in the Company

57 The Arguments which have been advanced in Support of the good Policy of constituting the Zemindars actual Proprietors of their Estates, & of concluding with them a permanent Settlement of Jumma will equally apply with respect to the Lands now denominated Havelly - in as much that vesting the Property in the Soil in the natives, & limiting the public demand thereon, to an ascertained permanent Jumma will tend more to the general Prosperity of the Country, and happiness of the People than any mode of management hitherto adopted, being the Substitution of a System, which is calculated to call forth all the energy & resources of the country by making it the Interest of the native Inhabitants to carry Cultivation, and every other Improvement to the utmost extent of their means, for the uncertainty, and consequent discouragement attendant upon constant fluctuation in the public Assessments & no uniform Plan of internal Administration

but

but all resting on temporary expedient –

58. Under this Consideration Government has come to the Resolution of transferring to native Landholders in all practicable cases, the property which they now hold in the Haveely Lands, and with this view it is their intention to parcel it out into Lots competent to bear a fixed annual Summa of from 1 to 14,000 Pagodas each, and to put them up to public Sale, exclusive of the Salt & Sayer Revenue which includes the Abkary, or Tax on the Sale of intoxicating Liquors and drugs which are to be retained in the hands of Government as already explained with respect to the Zemindaries. Varying the Lots between the above two Sums will enable a greater number of Bidders to come forward, being adapted to the Circumstances of all Classes of Inhabitants above the Cultivating Ryots, for where one is not competent it is most probable, such is the desire to possess landed property, that one or more will join to make the Purchase; at the same time we are rather inclined to lean to Estates above than below

an

an annual Jumma of 5000 Pag[s]. as being more
likely to give better Security for a permanent [&]
Revenue as tending more to encourage extensive im-
provement and enabling the proprietor to make
up Deficiencies in some from Advantages derived
in Villages more favorably situated -

Para 59. + In forming the Lots you will of course
pay attention to local Circumstances, such as in-
cluding all Villages watered from one Tank in
one Estate. Each Estate to be compact, not
formed of dispersed Villages, as Talooks or
30 Purgunnahs sometimes are in this Country - It is
the wish of Government to leave the construc-
tion and care of the Tanks and Watercourses
entirely to the Proprietors, who will, however, to
encourage improvement, be assisted with loans
from the Treasury repayable with Interest @
12 P Cent on security of their Estates and under
prescribed Regulations for ensuring the objects
for which such Advances are made - Where Works
may be of great general importance to the
Country or too extensive to be entrusted to

the

the charge of Individual Proprietors or where there may in your opinion be other causes which would make it advisable for Government to reserve the care and repair
31 of them, you will state your reasons at large at the same time apportioning the Jumma so as to indemnify the Company as far as may be practicable for the charge to be thereby incurred.—+

60. The Conditions of the Purchase will be the same as those prescribed to the Zemindars becoming Proprietors of their Estates, & the Purchasers will be to all intents, and purposes on the same footing as well in regard to their under Tenants & Ryots as to all other Regulations &c which will be contained in the general Code, having equally in view the protection of all descriptions of Inhabitants, Proprietary Landholders, and those residing under them, in their just rights & Privileges, and the due enforcement of the legal

This Clause provides for the Security of Ryots in the Zemindary's and Havellys &c &c

demands

121 demands of the Company, founded on the Principles of the permanent Settlement -

61. One of the Conditions above alluded to the principal Security of Government for the due realization of the Public Revenue,

32 of the Lands being held answerable by Sale & transfer under Specific Rules, for any deficiency thereof, this, as regards the Interests of the Company is an Object of the first Importance in the new System it will therefore be obvious to you that in order to render this security efficient the most diligent attention must be given to apportioning the Allotment of public Revenue on the several Lucahs, or Divisions with a due computation of their actual or Assets -

62. In pointing out this duty to you we shall not attempt to prescribe any particular line of Conduct by which you are to accomplish it, for as the Responsibility for the accuracy of your Reports

This is very kind

will

will attach entirely to yourself; and as time will evince the degree of attention you may have given to the Subject by shewing the adequacy or otherwise of each [Estate] to the Summa fixed thereon we wish to leave you at full liberty to adopt any mode of enquiry or Investigation that may appear to yourself most likely to obtain the required Information only explaining the same fully to us, and forwarding any authentic documents you may procure, when you transmit your Report —

no such [D]ata

63. The Collections hitherto made, say for a period of 13 Years, will furnish data for your further Enquiry, but we cannot consider them as the criterion for a permanent Settlement on the Principles proposed — In some situations they may have been excessive, tho' we apprehend this has been rarely the case (we speak of the Collections brought to the Publick Account) and in general we conceive they have been short of the actual resources

had

had they been all properly applied - but under the permanent Arrangement now resolved upon the advantages will be so much greater, and the Cultivation be in consequence so much extended, that there can be little doubt of the resources of the Estates in a very few Years far exceeding the present, or any former State of the Country - It is not however, the wish of Government to exceed a moderate equitable Summa, and with a view to aid your enquiries & judgement we transmit the Estimated valuation of the Havelly's in your division by the Committee of Circuit -

The Amount of Cultivation duly taken, in their Progress the exertion of all possible Energy to increase the Cultivation, & an examination of the Current Amounts after the Cultivation [illegible] brought to [illegible] utmost Bounds beyond which the actual [illegible]esources & Capacity of a Country

64. Some of the Lots will of course contain a larger extent of uncultivated Arable & Waste Lands than others - While some may possess peculiar Advantages from local causes favorable to Cultivation, and the disposal of the Produce, such as having a plentiful supply of Water and being near to the Sea Coast, or large Towns. All these, and other Circumstances affecting the Value of a Lot you may apportion for Sale must be ascertained, and duely estimated in fixing the Assessment

It

65. It is very probable that in some Instan-
-ces the improveable nature of the Lands, or other
favorable Circumstances of future Avail may
make it adviseable not to demand the permanent
Summa which may be proportionate to its
computed value when in an improved State, &
until a further date, but nevertheless, that it
may derive all the benefit of permanency in
the Assessment we think where this is the
case it would be adviseable to fix a reduced
35 Summa at the Commencement, and gradually to
rise to the full Assessment, the progressive
increase, and the periods thereof to be all specified
in the Bill of Sale that the purchaser may
know the bound of the demand to be made upon
him in perpetuity—

66. Again, in other Instances where Villages
may be fully cultivated and little room for im-
provement left it may be necessary to grant
some abatement, and perhaps to assess compa-
ratively at a reduced Rate in perpetuity certain
Villages in the vicinity of Hills or Jungles from
which depredations have been often committed,

and

36. and tho' it is to be expected these will in a great measure be checked as the Country becomes better regulated under the change of System, we apprehend they may never, be so entirely subdued as not to operate on the fears of the Inhabitants, and to keep such Villages thinly populated-

67. Reflecting on the very serious res-ponsibility which attaches to you in the execu-tion of this highly important duty, involving on one hand the permanent Interests of

37 your Hon^ble Employers, and on the other the most critical consequences as affecting the future prosperity of the Country & welfare of its Inhabitants, we trust that every exertion will be called forth on your part to do justice to all Parties, and we strongly recommend to you to give your personal attention in carrying on the necessary enqui-ries & Investigations that you may possess yourself of local Information of all the Havely Lands under your Charge, of the actual Situation of each Village, and the Lands dependant

dependant thereon, with all their Advantages
and disadvantages so that when you make your
report you may be enabled to speak with
that confidence which can never be derived
from the mere communication of Native Agents,
upon whose Information in such a case as
the present we should be reluctant to place
much reliance - indeed we cannot too strongly
caution you against dependance on information
coming through this Channel, so much is it their
Interest to mislead you, either in concert with
others, or for their individual benefit perhaps
in the hope of making collusive Purchases -
when the Lands shall be offered for Sale -
This is not of course meant to preclude you
from the assistance of Native Agents, as we -
are aware of the necessity of employing them,
but to guard you against their Impositions, and
to impress you with the necessity of satisfying
yourself personally of every point of Information
&c. It is not intended that the Actual
Measurement of Lands shall be resorted to, -
except in very particular cases, and these must
be

It is impos-
sible [illegible]
ascertain it
with any
accuracy
unless they
be measured.
It however
conceived
piece of in-
formation
it may gui-
dance in
ascertaining
the resources
District
of the [illegible]

be reported to us, with your reasons, for our previous sanction — It not being the wish of Government as before observed, to demand more than a moderate, equitable Summa it is hoped that this may be generally ascertained with a due regard to the assets present & to come of each Lot without the necessity of incurring the expence, and delay of Measurement —

69. That we may in making a gradual Progress in the Settlement and disposal of the Lands in question you will forward your report on each Purgunnah as you complete the Allotment and proposed Assessment with Copy of all your proceedings and investigations relative thereto & that we may submit them to Government — and when approved the extent of the Estates and the Summa assessed will be advertized for Sale under the prescribed conditions and sealed proposals invited for the purchase —

Respecting the Judicial System.

70. It is proposed to appoint Judges & throughout the Company's Districts on this Coast vesting in them the entire Judicial authority within their respective Jurisdictions Provincial Courts of Appeal

Appeal and Circuit will also be instituted at the most convenient Situations relative to the Zillah or District Courts, to which an Appeal will lie from the latter — and the Governor and Council at the Presidency in their executive Judicial Capacity, will compose the Sudder, or Supreme Civil and Criminal Courts, to whom a further Appeal will lie from the Provincial Courts and ultimately in Civil Suits an Appeal lays to the King in Council certain limitations and Rules being in all these cases provided to be contained in a general Code of Regulations —

71. Each Judge will be also constituted the Magistrate of the same Jurisdiction, and in that Capacity take Cognizance of all Criminal Cases; and the Court of Circuit above alluded to, will at prescribed Periods, make the Circuit of the Stations within their respective Jurisdictions for the purpose of general Jail deliveries. For the Conduct of this Department also the necessary rules will be provided in the general Code of Regulations

72. It is sufficient at this time to have explained generally the Constitution of these Courts, referring to the future for the detail - The Regulations

or

or Laws to be comprised in our General Code, are meant to extend to all probable Occurrences founded on the Laws and usages of the Country with certain Modifications and may be altered, rescinded, or added to as Experience shall point out to be necessary thereby preserving all that will tend to the permanent Good of the Country, and gradually working out and remedying all defects.–

73. Every Provision will be made, as far as our political Situation will allow all Regulations shall be formed upon Principles of Justice & with a due regard to local Circumstances, and the faithful Administration thereof will be best secured by its forming the sole duty of Judges liberally rewarded and bound under a most solemn Oath to a strict observance of them, and to dispense them impartially being at the same time liable to prosecution if charged with having been guilty of Corruption in the execution of their Offices –

74. The Judicial Power of Government

delegated

delegated to these Courts making them competent to take Cognizance of all Civil and Criminal matters whatever, will render it together with its Officers employed in all financial and Commercial concerns of the Company, amenable to the Courts for all acts done in their Official Capacity in opposition to the existing Regulations to be decided in the same manner as suits between Individuals.

75. Where your own Credit and responsibility are so deeply involved, we need not further press upon your mind the very great importance of the objects herein pointed out, whether as they relate to the permanent prosperity & happiness of the people, or the honor and Interests of the English Government on this Coast, where so much depends upon intelligent activity. We can only express an earnest hope that your most strenuous endeavours will be exerted to fulfill the wishes and expectations of Government as conveyed in these instructions and that your first consideration will be, how to overcome any difficulties that may present themselves in the progress of your labours. We at the same time feel it

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an indispensable duty to communicate for your information a recent order from the Governor General in Council, alluding to the introduction of the System in view -

76. "The Conduct of the Collector on this "occasion forcibly evinces the impossibility of "introducing a permanent System either of "Revenue or Judicature unless the Collectors shall "be disposed to a zealous and Cordial discharge "of their duty; but as the public prosperity and "Welfare absolutely require the introduction "of that System without delay we are deter- "mined to guard against the failure of "it, by the Removal of those Collectors who "shall be found either incapable or unwilling "to execute our orders thro' your Board Instead "therefore of allowing much valuable time to "be sacrificed in the Consideration of indolent "or negligent excuses we enjoin you, to point "out without hesitation the instances in which "it may become necessary to apply this effectual "Remedy" -

We

54

Fort St. George

15th October 1799

We are

Sir,

Your Obedient Servants

Compd

(Signed) John Riddell

A true Copy

(Signed) Geo: Garrow

Dispatched on the

11th Decr 1799—

Depy Secy

3/3/76